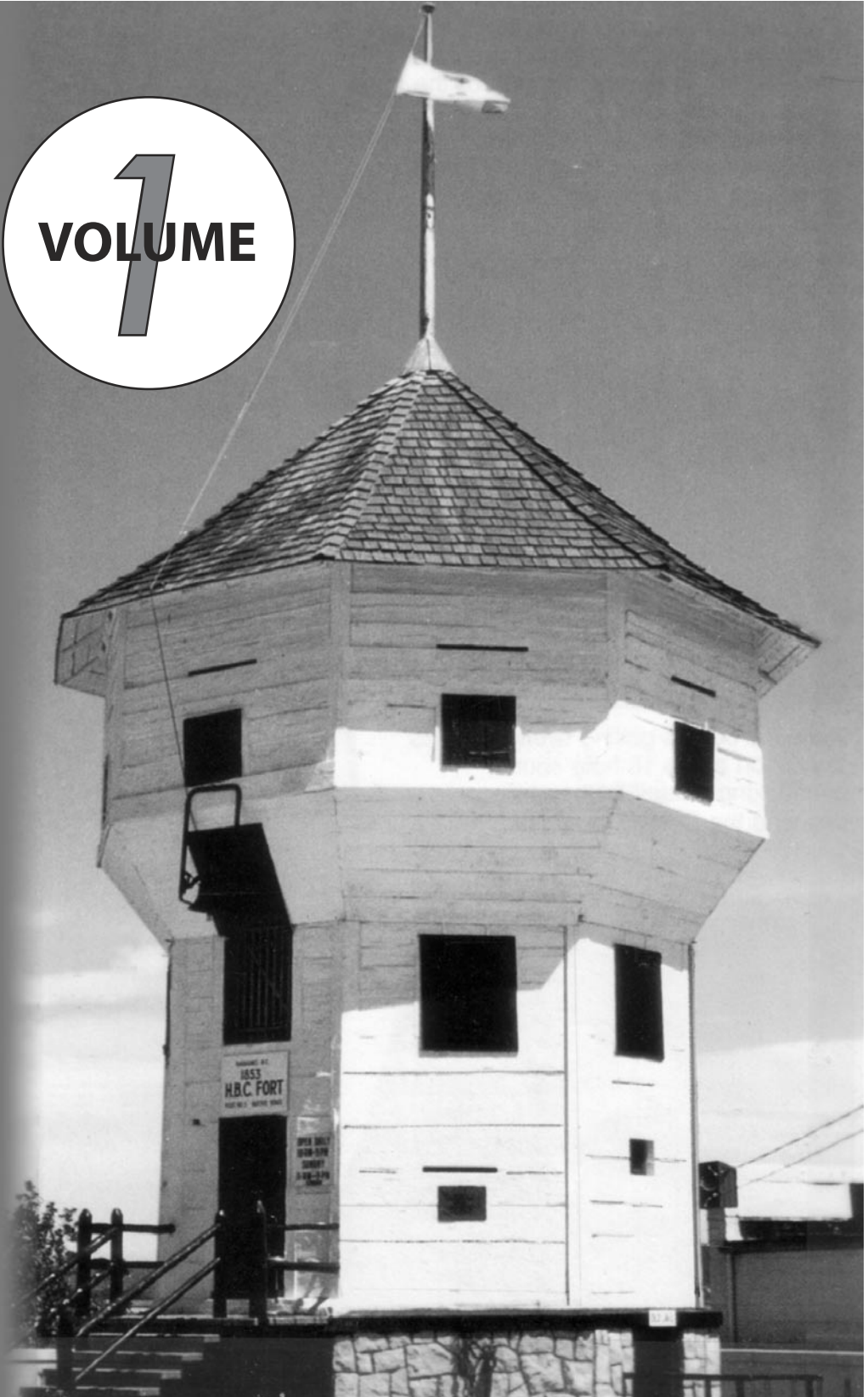
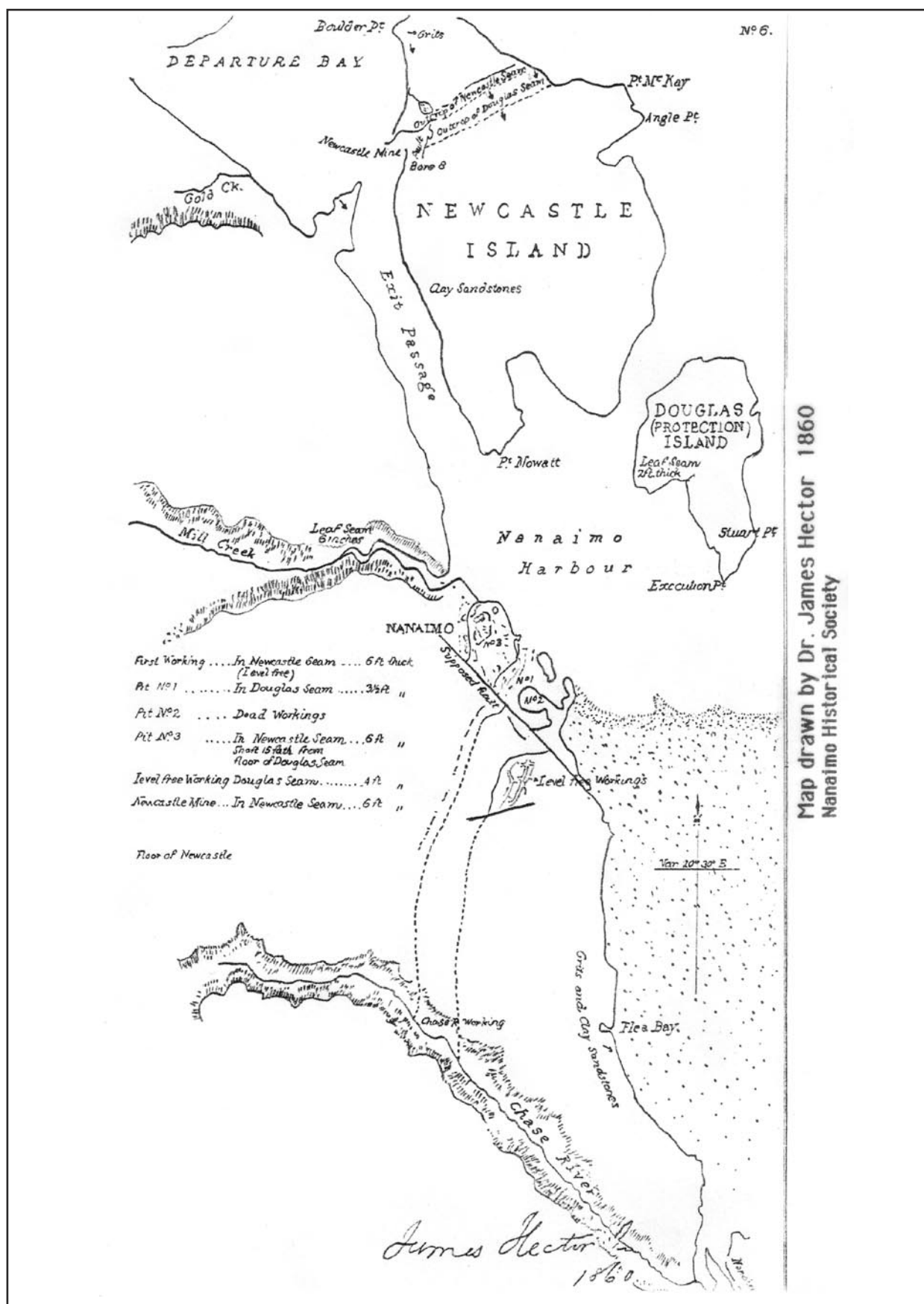


Pioneer Settlement 1854

from the Black Country to Nanaimo

1
VOLUME





Pioneer Settlement 1854

from the Black Country to Nanaimo



Volume 1 From Brierley Hill to Nanaimo
George and Ann Robinson
Edwin and Elizabeth Gough
John and Elizabeth Thompson
Matthew and Caroline Miller
Joseph and Naomi Webb
Daniel and Eliza Dunn

Volume 2 John and Lavinia Malpass
John and Mary Ann Meakin
George and Mary Ann Baker
A Break in the Indenture
Richard Turner
Thomas and Anna Maria York

Volume 3 John and Jane Biggs
Elijah and Frances Ganner
Richard and Elizabeth Richardson
John and Seadonah Richardson
Jesse and Mary Ann Sage
Thomas and Mary Hawkes
Joseph Louis and Ann Bevilockway

©Copyright

First Published 1991-1995 as From the Black Country to Nanaimo 1854
Revised 2006
ISBN#

Nanaimo Historical Society and Peggy Nicholls
P.O. Box 933, Nanaimo, B.C., V9R 5N2

Table of Contents

Abbreviations used in the footnotes and captions.....	1
Acknowledgements.....	2
Preface.....	3
From Brierley Hill to Nanaimo 1854.....	4
George ^s and Ann Robinson	10
Edwin and Elizabeth Gough	13
The Gough Descendants	19
John and Elizabeth Thompson	27
The Thompson Descendants	30
Matthew and Caroline Miller.....	36
The Miller Descendants	38
Joseph and Naomi Webb.....	40
Daniel and Eliza Dunn.....	44

Abbreviations used in the footnotes and captions

BCARS: British Columbia Archives and Records Service

HBC: Hudson's Bay Company

HBCA-PAM: Hudson's Bay Company Archives - Provincial Archives of Manitoba

Ibid: (Latin, short for "ibidem", "the same place") is the term used to provide an endnote or footnote citation or reference for a source that was cited in the preceding endnote or footnote. To find the Ibid source, one has to look at the reference right before it, and so 'Ibid' serves a similar purpose to ditto marks ("").

IGI: International Genealogical Index

NCA: Nanaimo Community Archives

NDFP: Nanaimo Daily Free Press

NFP: Nanaimo Free Press

In the references to Nanaimo Cemetery Records, the actual records could be at City Hall, the Nanaimo Community Archives as part of the Nanaimo Cemetery Trustee fonds, Plot Book or The Nanaimo Family History Society which has published the Surname Index to the Nanaimo Cemetery 1876-1976, May 1992.

Acknowledgements

The Historical Society would like to acknowledge and thank a number of people for their input to these volumes. Apart from the work of Peggy Nicholls, members of her family were pressed into service to assist in compiling the genealogical charts. Without the photographs and documents provided by a number of *Princess Royal* families some details would have been sketchy. After the initial publications, they also came forward with additional information for inclusion. We are grateful that they were willing to share all these family treasures.

The Nanaimo District Museum has provided most of the copying services and in particular Debbie Trueman, the General Manager, has been especially supportive from the beginning. Christine Meutzner, Archives Manager of the Nanaimo Community Archives, was particularly helpful in seeking out and establishing sources and we appreciate the generous assistance of the British Columbia Archives and Records Service.

Peggy also had recourse to the Hudson's Bay Company Archives in Manitoba and to several historians in England. Dr. Helen Brown, of Malapina University-Colege, added her significant expertise. Pamela and Daphne have seen the books through from the first publication in 1991. The final technical formatting of the new edition has been conceived by Helena Poll who did the layout and graphic design. It has been a privilege for us to work on the reprinting of these stories so that part of Nanaimo's early history will continue to be available.

Pamela Mar,
Daphne Paterson.

2007

*Early Nanaimo:
Front St. with
Newcastle Island in
the background
BCARS C-05538*



Preface

Locally born historian's five year labour of love

When the idea for compiling a short history of the 24 families who arrived in Nanaimo in November 1854 was first discussed, it was expected to be brief biographies of the travellers. The project was turned over to the capable hands of locally born historian and genealogist Peggy Nicholls, who expanded it into a five-year labour of love.

The first volume encompassed the way in which the families were recruited in the Midlands of England, the hardships of the six-month voyage aboard the *Princess Royal* and something of the small town for which they were destined. Also included was a brief note on George Robinson, who was to be the Mine Manager, and a family tree supplied by the family.

This suggested that a family tree of each of the families would enhance their stories. Few of them had maintained extended family chronicles, so Peggy set to work on creating the charts from English church and civil records for as many families as possible. Some settlers had left Nanaimo over the years and it was not feasible to trace them from the little that was known about them. Nevertheless almost all have been identified and tracked as far as possible.

Family co-operation was essential. Old photo albums were scoured and historic photos produced; younger descendants identified their ancestors and told stories they had heard from grandparents. Some photos were retrieved from the Nanaimo and Provincial Archives and corroborative checks were made. The descendants of each of the *Princess Royal* passengers were recorded as far as could be ascertained.

As successive volumes were published each November 27th the families eagerly snapped them up. During each year re-prints had to be made. It was not just the descendants who were interested. Genealogists bought them for the family trees. Visitors from Britain or people who had family there purchased them for the history they contained. Letters arrived from many sources asking for copies. The small volumes have found their way world-wide.

Personal computing was in a fairly early stage when the work began, and our "compositor" honed her skills on the books after they had been



Peggy Nicholls

edited and checked. Now technology has greatly improved and far more is possible. The five books, which were of uneven length, have been re-set, some of the facts have been re-checked, and some new photographs included. Other material has come to light since 1991 and some of this has been added, mainly as footnotes. We did not want to interrupt the flow of Peggy Nicholls' original work, which has been recognized by eminent historians as a tour-de-force.

The publishers, The Nanaimo Historical Society, are immensely grateful for the work that Peggy put into this history. It must be stressed that it was because of her personal knowledge of the families that so much was entrusted to her, and to Peggy and the families we owe a debt of gratitude.

It was decided to continue to publish the histories as a series of volumes, though not quite in the same form as before.

Daphne Paterson
Pamela Mar

July 2007

From Brierley Hill to Nanaimo 1854

In the mid-nineteenth century, steam was replacing sail as the motive power in the navies of the world. Because of this, Chief Factor James Douglas of the Hudson's Bay Company Fort, established at Victoria in 1843, became interested in coal. He could foresee that the Company could supply the many navy ships being stationed on the coast. He also needed coal for the Company blacksmiths' forges and for the HBC ship, the *Beaver*, which at that time was still a wood burning vessel. Douglas also knew that the Americans had been searching for coal since the mid 1830s.

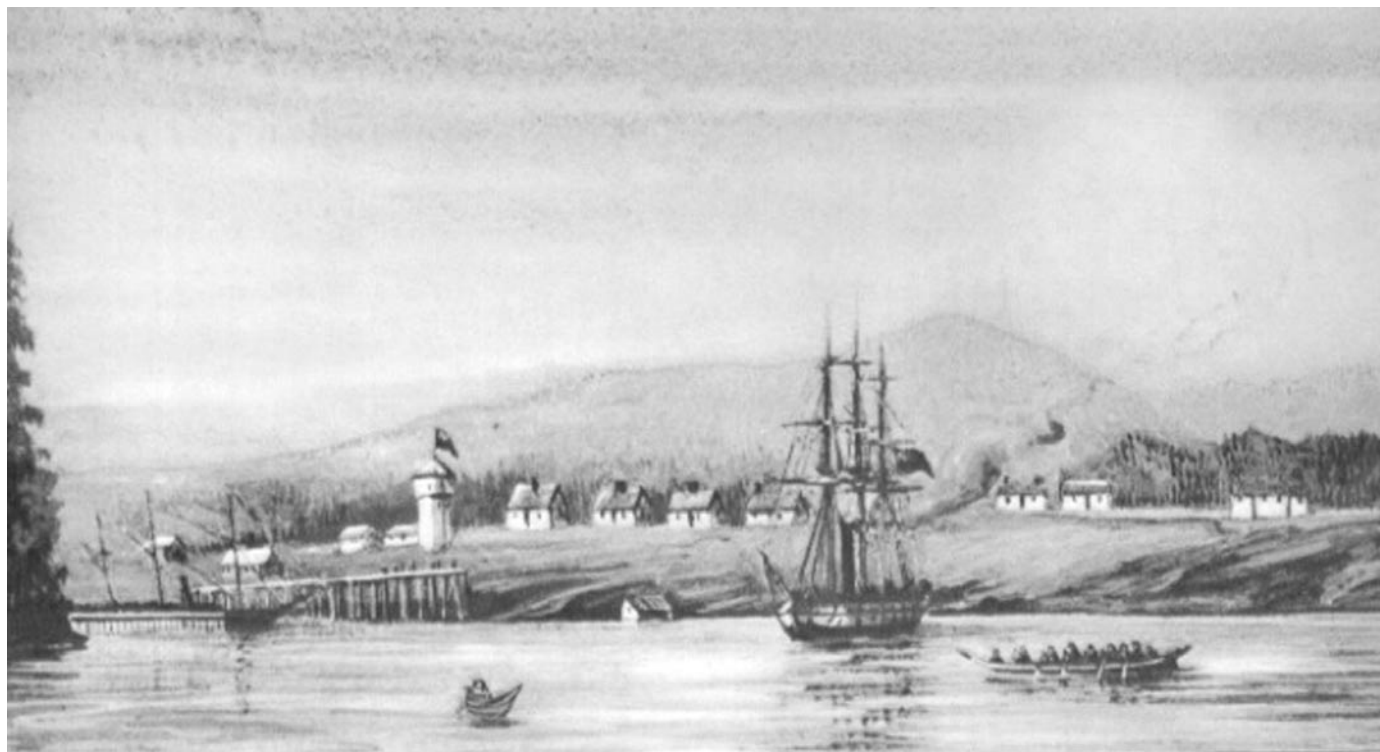
Early discoveries at the north end of Vancouver's Island had led to the establishment of Fort Rupert in 1849. The Company brought out a Scottish miner, John Muir, as oversman. He came on the *Harpooner* with various members of his family, all destined to work the recently discovered coalfields. However, the venture at Fort Rupert was not successful and this failure was responsible for the development of Colviletown, now Nanaimo.

When reports came to Victoria concerning Fort Rupert's problems, Douglas's clerk, Joseph

McKay, remembered an old Indian named Che-wich-i-kan who had come to Fort Victoria to have his gun repaired and that he had told of burning black stones where he lived. He was asked to bring in some samples. After a winter of illness, in April 1850 he brought south a canoe load of good coal. In May, McKay was sent to investigate and found a source of excellent coal. In 1852 when it was evident that Fort Rupert could not supply the needed coal, McKay returned to the area and his favourable report influenced Douglas to visit the region and claim the mines for the HBC.

The miners were then brought from Fort Rupert to Nanaimo at several different times. Among them were Boyd Gilmour, three Muirs - John Sr. & Jr. and Alexander, engineer Andrew Hunter, Robert Dunsmuir, the two Work brothers, William Isbister, the French brothers Adam and Archibald, Alexander Papley, John McGregor, Edward Walker, Emmanuel "Bob" Wiles, Harry Sampson, James Stove and Raymond the blacksmith. The wives came on a later boat. They included Joanna Dunsmuir and three children, Mary Hunter and her children, Margaret Work,

*Print of Nanaimo
Harbour, 1862
Original by Owen
Staples
NCA 1998 032 M-PRT1*



Mrs. French and some First Nations women who cohabited with some of the bachelors. Most of them married these men and raised fine families. One early visitor to Nanaimo stated their houses were neater than some of the miners. There were also some French Canadians and some Kanakas. That year Leon Labine and Jean Baptiste Fortier, expert axe men, came to help construct the community and a protective bastion similar to ones built at other forts.¹ Ovid Allard came with his family to look after the Indian labour, Francois Cote came to build houses, Joseph Despard Pemberton and his Chinese helper Udbe, came to survey and John Malcolm to tend stores.² Several Métis canoe men came to provide transportation to Victoria. Independently Magnus Edgar and Thomas Degnen came in search of land, but first worked as miners. So began the community Nanaimo or Nanyimo, a name suggested by Pemberton, which was a corruption of the Indian word Sne-ny-mo, which meant a strong tribe made up of five Indian bands that wintered in the area.

Needing more men for the mine, and to fulfill their obligation to the British Parliament to encourage settlement, the Company sought recruits in England to work on Vancouver's Island. Many English families were already familiar with possibilities of emigration, for James Conner had toured the country between 1847-1853 in a stagecoach advertising America. He stopped in many small towns, including some in the Industrial Black Country, talking to the local people about the clean air, pure water, available land, and easily obtainable game for food. His promises were tempting to the Black Country miners who worked long hours for low wages in unhealthy conditions at work and at home. The scarcity of food, the lack of adequate housing, many mine accidents, and wide unemployment due to the growth of the urban population during the Industrial Revolution were all factors that entered into the decision to emigrate to a place where there was a chance for a better life for their children if not for themselves.

On March 24th 1854, the Company's first appointment was George Robinson of Eardington Colliery, Bridgenorth, who was to be Manager of the Company's Coal and Brick Works on



Vancouver's Island. George came from a mining family and was also familiar with brick making.

Robinson was directed to engage about 20 colliers, married and preferably with families to accompany him. The Company's theory was that family men would not be restless or tempted by the California gold rush.

In April George held meetings in the Black Country, assessing miners who were willing to consider such an adventure. In a letter to the Company, dated May 3rd 1854 he wrote:

*"On Monday, I met the colliers at Mr. William Baker's Swan Inn, Buckpool, Nr. Brierley Hill, and found that only some four or five of the original list were then willing to go. I, however, had used precaution to prevent disappointment and sent the cryer from Dudley through one or two villages in the district informing the miners of my wanting a few miners to go to America, the result was I succeeded in obtaining the number required, objecting to many who were not eligible or who could not produce me satisfactory testimonials."*³

In spite of Robinson's assurances to the Company that he had selected men of good character, two brothers, Joseph and Zacharias Baggott of Hart's Hill, who had signed their Indentures and received their 15 pounds sterling as an allowance for supplies, failed to turn up for

*Composite image of miners in front of the Swan Inn
Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Thomas of Tipton, England*

Notes:

1. For information on the construction of the Bastion, see Nanaimo Community Archives (NCA), Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) fonds, Daybook/Account Book 1852-1854.
2. It may be that the Chinese helper Udbe was in Nanaimo with Benjamin Pearse. NCA, Report to Pemberton, Benjamin W. Pearse fonds. Journals of Captain James Cook
3. Hudson's Bay Company Archives-Provincial Archives of Manitoba (HBCA-PAM), A10/35.

a meeting. Both men had older wives who may have persuaded them that the risk was not worth taking. Robinson made apologies to the Company for his error in judgment. He had kept a list of other possible choices and we find him adding the Biggs, Ganner, Thompson, Jones and Malpass families, all willing to leave England for the new country. The Honourable George S. Pearson, in a speech to the Nanaimo Pioneer Society, said that something prevented his Pargeter ancestors from coming at the last minute. Rhoda Beck, historian for the Pioneer Society, confirmed in letters to Brierley Hill that a Pargeter was due to come, but a death prevented the emigration. The families were related so she probably heard the story from her grandmother Malpass.

Robinson's list (shown below) with regard to wives and children was not always accurate, for some descendants now claim that the name of their grandmother does not correspond with the names on his list. However, his list is interesting, if slightly inaccurate. His list was not in alphabetical order in his correspondence to the HBC. The spelling is Robinson's.

In a letter dated May 12th Robinson added:

Elijah and Frances Ganner from Dudley with Ann aged 14, Joseph aged 12 and William aged ten. (Elijah paid the fare of these children.) On the list also were Sarah, Elijah and Samuel.

Thomas and Elizabeth Jones from Wordsley.

The engaged couple, John and Elizabeth Thompson of Brockmoor, married 1 June 1854. Robinson said they had to wait for the banns to be duly published.

In one of the last letters before sailing Robinson wrote adding two more families, probably to replace the Baggotts:

John and Lavinia Malpass with Benjamin, Eliza and James from Bromley.

John and Mary Jane Biggs originally from Paulton, Somerset.

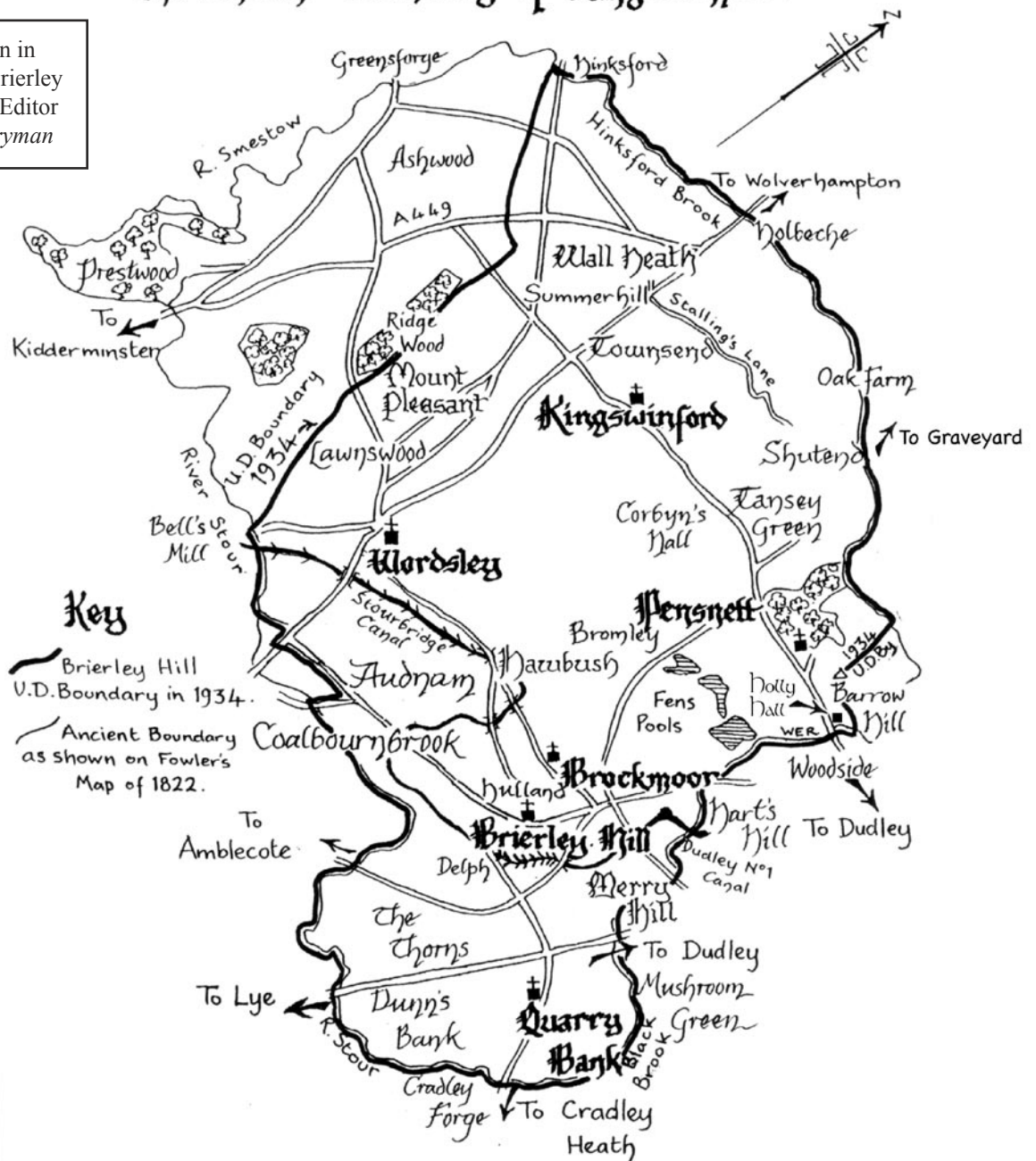
Robinson does not list his own family which included his wife the former Ann Saunders, their two children, Amanda Theresa and Victor Ernest. Their unnamed maid travelled with them but chose to stay in Victoria. The Robinson home was at Holly Hall, Worcestershire.

Robinson's list with wives and children

Thomas and Anna Marie York and daughter Phoebe from Wordsley.
 Edwin and Elizabeth Gough and three children of Wordsley. The children are not named.
 George and Maryann Baker with three-month-old Esther Elizabeth from Brierley Hill.
 Jesse and Maryann Sage with Selena and William from Gravesyard [sic], Staffordshire.
 John and Isabella Baker from Brierley Hill.
 Matthew and Caroline Miller with Elizabeth and Sarah Jane from Dudley, Worcestershire.
 John and Maryann Meakin with sons Frederick and John of Brierley Hill.
 William and Sarah Incher and children Clara Maria, Ellen, and an infant, all from Dudley.
 Joseph and Naomi Webb from Brierley Hill.
 Richard and Sarah Turner with their daughter Christianna of Pensnett.
 William and Ann Harrison with daughter Ann of Dudley.
 Richard and Elizabeth Richardson with Mary from Dudley.
 John and Sidona Richardson and one year old Esther Ann from Common Side, Staffordshire.
 Daniel and Eliza Ann Dunn from Brierley Hill.
 Joseph and Ann Baggott with daughters Mary Ann and Sussannah.
 Zacchareiah and Deborah Baggott from Hart's Hill Worcestershire as was Joseph.
 Thomas and Charlotte Lowndes with son James from Kingswinford.
 George and Ann Bull with Sarah Ann and Sussanah from Pensnett.
 Thomas and Mary Hawkes with John and James from Pensnett.
 Joseph Lewis Bevilockway and Ann with George, Moses and Catherine from Bromley.

The Urban District of 1934 Brierley Hill within the Ancient Boundary of Kingswinford.

Taken from "Britain in
Old Photographs Brierley
Hill" by Stan Hill, Editor
of *The Blackcountryman*



Wordsley
T. York
T. Jones
E. Gough

Kingswinford
T. Lowndes

Hart's Hill
Baggotts

Pensnett
G. Bill
T. Hawkes
R. Turner

Brierley Hill
G. Baker
J. Meakin
J. Webb
J. Baker
D. Dunn

Bromley
R. Richardson
J.L. Bevilockway
J. Malpass

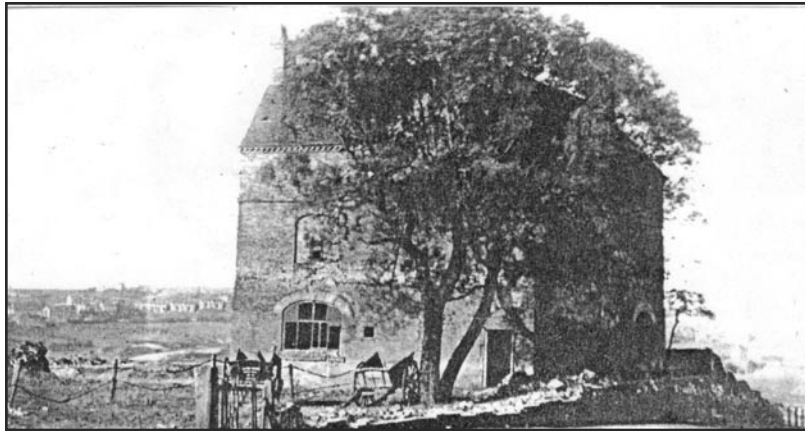
Brockmoor
J. Thompson

Graveyard
J. Sage

Holly Hall
G. Robinson

Common Side
J. Richardson

Dudley
W. Incher
M. Miller
W. Harrison
E. Ganner



Holly Hall
The Robinson home
in Worcestershire

Robinson's next job was to arrange for his miners to get to London. He obtained an interview with the manager of the Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway Company. On May 30th he said:

"have succeeded in making arrangements for the conveyance of the party and Luggage to London with liberty to take the carriages thro' to the Docks - the terms are 9 [shillings] each adult - half fare for children above 3 yrs. and under 12 yrs of age - and 1 pound [sterling] per ton for Luggage."

Robinson's last communication with the Company before sailing was the following letter in part:

*"...The bearer of this (my brother) Mr. John Robinson has just arrived with Gough's Wife + Family. At present 'Meakin' is absent, but has left his wife behind. I doubt not but he will return..."*⁴

During the day of the second of June, the passengers boarded at the East India Dock for the first sailing of the HBC's newly constructed barque, *Princess Royal*. She was a ship of 583 tons, 145 feet length, 29½ feet width, 18 feet depth and cost 10,200 pounds sterling. She was built of oak and teak with a copper bottom and was said to have a beautiful carved figurehead on the bow. On board Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and their children shared a cabin with schoolteacher Mr. and Mrs. Clark and their baby. Four women going to join their husbands and Robinson's maid shared intermediate accommodation. The steerage

passengers in the ill-lit, crowded hold of the ship included a Mrs. Laing and her 5 children, the 23 Black Country families and 10 Norwegians. That night beds were made up on the deck or floor as one of the travellers called it or on planks crudely fastened to the ships sides. Belongings were close at hand, unfastened and hazardous in rough seas.

Princess Royal slipped her moorings at 4 a.m. under the direction of Captain David Wishart and mates Charles Gale and Mr. Naunton, with John Meakin aboard! The steerage passengers came above deck to get their last glimpse of England. The ship, in charge of a pilot, was under tow until she reached the mouth of the Thames River. By next morning she was out of sight of land.

For almost the next six months the passengers would endure close quarters, indifferent food and a variety of weather conditions. There were illnesses, births and deaths aboard ship, mostly with the proper rites being observed. On the whole the misfortunes were accepted as part of the chance they took as they looked forward to starting a new life. For most, arrival would bring their first opportunity to set foot on dry land since leaving England.

The *Princess Royal* anchored in Esquimalt harbour on the 23rd November after three days of heavy storms had held them up in the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Chief Factor Douglas reported to London:

"The passengers per the Princess Royal have all been landed and Mr. Robinson with the miners and their families were sent by the Beaver and Recovery to Colviletown on the 26th inst. with a good supply of potatoes and fresh meat."

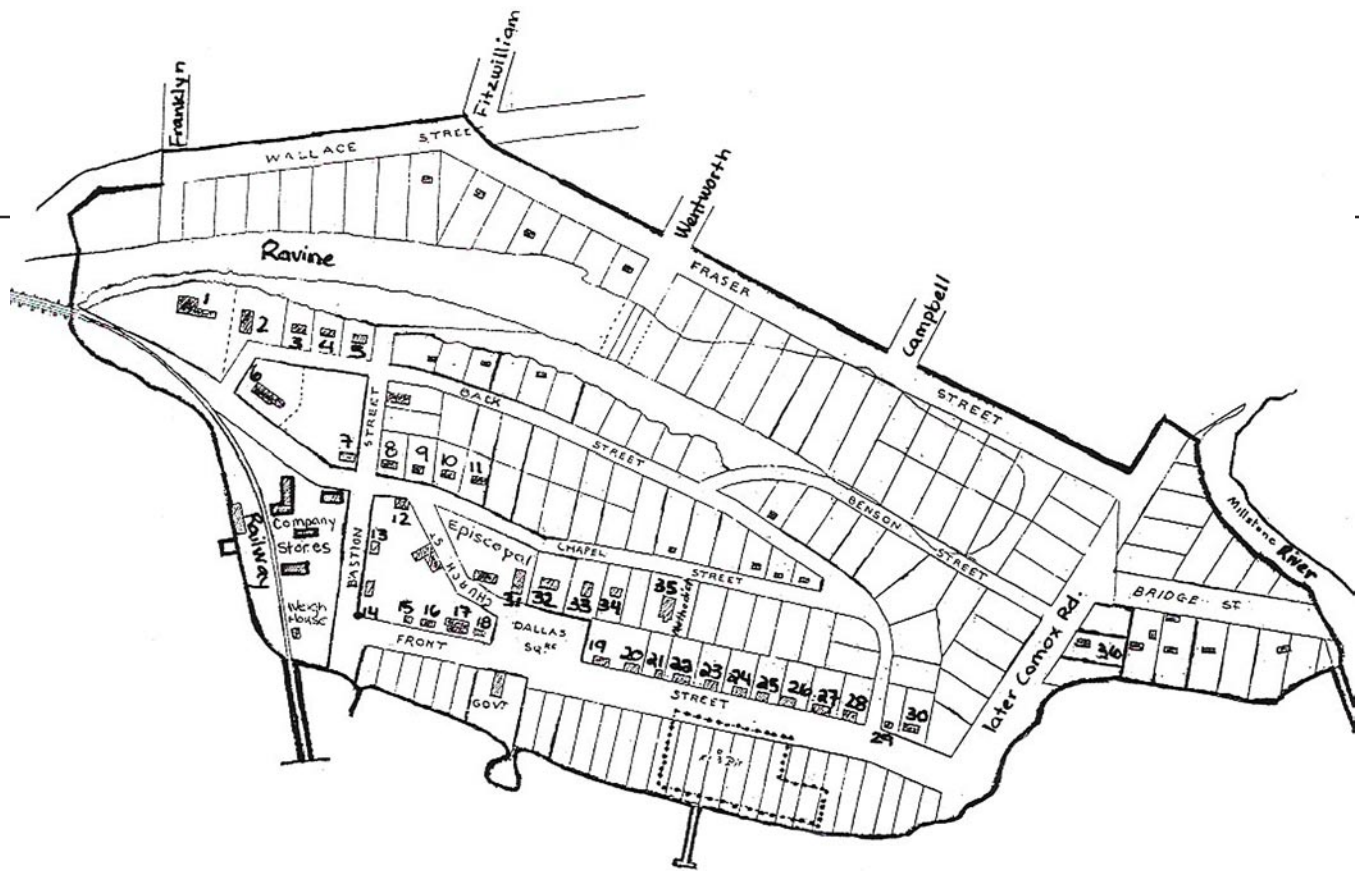
The fresh food must have been very welcome after the Spartan shipboard fare

According to the passengers' memories they arrived the following day at 11 o'clock, the 27th November 1854. It was a fast voyage for those days, a week short of six months on a journey, which started nearly halfway around the world.

Waiting to greet them were a group of Scottish miners and their families, employed by the HBC, who had been working the coal at Fort Rupert, Company officials and other employees, as well as local Native people. In the coming years they would all work together to create a new town.

Notes:

4. HBCA_PAM, A10/35



©Composite Map by Peggy Nicholls

Key To Nanaimo Town Map

1. The Manager's House – first a small cabin occupied by Charles Alfred Bailey, building enlarged for George Robinson and his wife Caroline
2. Engineer Andrew Hunter and family
3. Magnus Edgar, Emmanuel Wiles and Joseph Cluett
4. The Bevilockway family's first house
5. Richard Turner and his daughter Christianna – later the site of the Institute Building and then City Hall
6. Pujol's Hotel – later Webb's Miner's Exchange on Commercial St.
7. Adam Grant Horne
8. George Baker & Joseph Webb families – within a year Webbs lived on Commercial St.
9. Matthew Miller and Edwin Gough families
10. John Biggs and John Malpass families
11. Close to Biggs and Malpass were John Malcolm and William Rich
12. The John Thompsons (George Bull and family lived somewhere behind them)
13. John Baker family
14. The Bastion
15. The John Meakins
16. Robert Dunsmuir family
17. Dr. Alfred Benson
18. Daniel Dunn and his wife
19. The Stranger's House – for visitors – Governor Douglas stayed here
20. The Stone House with its three foot thick walls – built by William Isbister – Capt. Stuart's home
- 21-30. The several sources naming this row do not agree other than that Jesse Sage and family lived on the promontory and Jonathan Elliot was in a little cabin nearby – (likely 29 and 30). Among those in the row were the Cook's House, the Work family, Christopher Finlay (teacher), Jean Baptiste Fortier, the Richardsons, Job Langton, the Hawkes, the Ganners and Norwegian carpenter Antoine Nelson and axeman Narcisse Montagne
31. The Anglican Church – cornerstone laid by Rev. Good on Christmas Day 1861 – consecrated 1865
32. George Robinson's second house
33. The Methodist Parsonage
34. Thought to be Cote's house which became first home of the Nanaimo Free Press
35. The Methodist Chapel dedicated 27 November 1860
36. Thomas Hawkes' second house with cabins nearby for Harry Sampson, William Isbister, James Stove, Alexander Papley, Tomo the Iroquois, Kahua the Kanaka, Thomas Cole and Alex McCarthy. John Enos and Mr. Kenny lived across the Ravine

George⁵ and Ann Robinson

Notes:

5. We are indebted to Randolph S. Vickers' for providing information on George Robinson.

*Opposite Top:
George and Ann
Robinson's Marriage
Registration
NCA Pamphlet File,
Vickers, Randolph
Sydney*

*Below Left:
George Robinson
about 1850
BCARS G-0271*

*Below Centre:
Amanda Theresa
Robinson
about 12 years old
Held by Family*

*Below Right: Ann
Saunders Robinson
prior to 1854
Held by Family*

George Robinson was born in 1825, the son of Joseph Robinson and his wife Esther Shakespeare. He was the second son in the family to bear the name of George, an older sibling having died. This was fairly common practice at the time.

He was an enterprising young man and by the time of his marriage in 1844 he was working at the Springs Mine in Dudley. Both he and his bride Ann Saunders are described on the marriage certificate as minors. Their oldest daughter, Amanda Theresa, was born in 1849 and a son, Victor Ernest, arrived in 1853.

When the HBC decided to recruit English miners for their potential new coal workings on Vancouver Island, George was employed as a mining engineer and given the task of putting together a suitable group of family men. He would later be given the status of Mine Agent or Manager. He was only a little older than many of the miners he recruited, and indeed younger than several, but he had the HBC's confidence and approval.

The Robinsons' journey out would have been only slightly more comfortable than that of the other miners, but at least they had the facilities of a shared cabin. Robinson was also allowed ashore to accompany the bodies of Mrs. Incher and the

Ganner baby when they were buried in Honolulu. Most of the passengers had to remain aboard.

The Robinsons had brought a maid with them from England, but for some reason she declined to accompany them further and apparently left ship at Esquimalt with the Clarke family. Her name has not so far surfaced in any research. The rest of the party travelled to their new home aboard the Beaver and Recovery.

In September 1855 Ann gave birth to Joseph Oscar. Sadly she died on January 3rd 1856 and the baby lived only a few weeks more dying on February 21st 1856. George sent to England for an inscribed headstone for his wife and son, who are buried in the Pioneer Cemetery on Comox Road.

With two young children to bring up, it was not unexpected that he would look for another wife. In 1858 he married Caroline Dakens in San Francisco. George was probably also on a five-year contract with the HBC, for in November 1859 he and Caroline began a trip to England. A daughter Georgianna Caroline was born in 1861, and in 1864 the family returned to Vancouver Island, but this time to Victoria.

It is probable that he had taken courses in photography while in Britain, as on his return he opened a studio called the "Theatre Photographic



1844 MARRIAGE solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Dudley in the County of Worcester

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
15	Twenty seventh day of October 1844	George Robinson	Minor	Bachelor	Machine Clerk	Springs Mine Dudley	Joseph Robinson	Miner
		Ann Saunders	Minor	Spinster		Belbourn Parish of Dudley	Joseph Saunders	Shoe Maker

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church upon the production by me, James C. C.

This Marriage was solemnized between us, { George Robinson } In the presence of, { Thomas Bryant }
 { Ann Saunders } { Martha Robinson }

GEORGE marries ANN SAUNDERS

Gallery". However, mining was still close to his heart and he went searching for coal, with some success, in the Queen Charlotte Islands. He and Caroline would have two more children, Fanny Augusta and George Thomas, before he was off again to study dentistry in Olympia, Washington Territory.

In 1872 he was back in England, this time as Manager of Blowers Green Colliery, Dudley, and of Scarfields Brick Works. His final move was to become Postmaster at Alvechurch till his retirement. He died at Inkberrow in Worcestershire in 1895.

The family tree reveals that **AMANDA THERESA** married Cory Ryder of Chilliwack in

1872, and **VICTOR ERNEST** wed Charlotte Aslett in 1875. Both had children and the family has done extensive work to record the Robinson history.

When one looks further at the family tree, it is clear that Robinson encouraged other relatives to join them in the new land. Sisters, nephews and nieces all came and made their homes here. Mark Bate, the son of his eldest sister Elizabeth, became our first and long-time Mayor, and the Horne, Sabiston and Bryant families are all related to the man who was responsible for bringing out the group of *Princess Royal* settlers.

Below Left: George Robinson about 1885
Held by Family

Below Right: Robinson Home in Nanaimo, 1856: at one time the School House
BCARS F-06996



George and Ann Robinson

